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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/076,726	02/14/2002	Douglas M. Crockett	020042	2095
23696	7590	11/14/2005	EXAMINER	
QUALCOMM, INC 5775 MOREHOUSE DR. SAN DIEGO, CA 92121			GILLIS, BRIAN J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2141	

DATE MAILED: 11/14/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>		<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/076,726		CROCKETT ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>		<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Brian J. Gillis		2141	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 February 2002 and 07 September 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-54 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-54 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 April 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                        | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-24 and 28-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Wilkes et al (US PG PUB #US2003/0058818).

(Claims 1, 4, 7, and 10 disclose) a communication device and computer readable medium for registering a user in a group communication network, the communication device comprising: a receiver; a transmitter; and a processor communicatively coupled to the receiver and the transmitter, (Wilkes et al shows a wireless device can be a standard wireless phone which is well known in the art to have a receiver, transmitter and a processor coupled to each (paragraph 30, lines 6-9).) the processor being capable of: determining an address for a location server (Wilkes et al shows a device which is capable of determining the closest base station (paragraph 61, lines 5-10).); requesting the location server to register the user (Wilkes et al shows the device sending a registration request to the station (paragraph 63, lines 1-2).); and receiving a notification from the location server that the user is registered (Wilkes et al shows the

Art Unit: 2141

home database sends a notification to the stations confirming registration and once registered the phone is operable inherently providing the user notification (paragraph 65, lines 11-14, 18-20)).

(Claims 2, 5, 8, and 11 disclose) the communication device and computer readable medium of claims 1, 4, 7, and 10, the processor further being capable of requesting the location server to authenticate the user before registering the user (Wilkes et al shows the home database authenticating the user and the registering the user with the base station (paragraph 65, lines 5-11)).

(Claims 3, 6, 9, and 12 disclose) the communication device and computer readable medium of claims 1, 4, 7, and 10, the processor further being capable of requesting the location server to load information about the user (Wilkes et al shows the base station receiving the users service profile allowing services to be provided to the user by loading the profile (paragraph 65, lines 11-18)).

(Claims 13, 16, 19, and 22 disclose) a server and computer readable medium for registering a user in a group communication network, the server comprising: a receiver; a transmitter; and a processor communicatively coupled to the receiver and the transmitter (Wilkes et al shows a base station with an antenna interface that contains a transmitter and receiver with a processor coupled (paragraph 34, lines 1-16)), the processor being capable of: receiving a request for an address for a location server (Wilkes et al shows the base station receives a request of a server when a device requests to be registered (paragraph 64, lines 1-5).); providing the address for the location server (Wilkes et al shows providing the address for the server (paragraph 65,

Art Unit: 2141

lines 1-5.); receiving a request for registering the user at the location server (Wilkes et al teaches the station receives a request to register the device (paragraph 63, lines 1-4.); registering the user (Wilkes et al shows the device is registered (paragraph 65, lines 18-20).); and providing a notification that the user is registered (Wilkes et al shows that a service profile is loaded for the device to be provided services since the device is now registered inherently providing notification of being registered (paragraph 65, lines 11-18)).

(Claims 14, 17, 20, and 23 disclose) the server and computer readable medium of claims 13, 16, 19, and 22, the processor further being capable of authenticating the user before registering the user (Wilkes et al shows the device is authenticated before it is registered to the station (paragraph 65, lines 5-11)).

(Claims 15, 18, 21, and 24 disclose) the server of claim 22, the processor further being capable of loading information about the user (Wilkes et al shows the station loads a service profile for the device once the device is registered (paragraph 65, lines 11-18)).

(Claims 28, 31, 34, and 37 disclose) a communication device and computer readable medium for unregistering a user in a group communication network, the communication device comprising: a receiver; a transmitter; and a processor communicatively coupled to the receiver and the transmitter (Wilkes et al shows a wireless device can be a standard wireless phone which is well known in the art to have a receiver, transmitter and a processor coupled to each (paragraph 30, lines 6-9).), the processor being capable of: requesting a location server to un-register the user (Wilkes

Art Unit: 2141

et al shows the device sends a request to the base station to decide whether to remove or add a station (paragraph 107, lines 3-9).); and receiving a notification from the location server that the user is unregistered (Wilkes et al shows the base station sends a delete message to remove the device and stop demodulating information to the device (paragraph 108, lines 4-10)).

(Claims 29, 32, 35, and 38 disclose) the communication device and computer readable medium of claims 28, 31, 34, and 37, the processor further being capable of requesting the location server to authenticate the user before unregistering the user (Wilkes et al shows the base station removes the user from the station after the user is already authenticated previously by the station (paragraph 65, lines 5-11, paragraph 108, lines 4-10)).

(Claims 30, 33, 36, and 39 disclose) the communication device and computer readable medium of claims 28, 31, 34, and 37, the processor further being capable of requesting the location server to remove information about the user (Wilkes et al shows on receipt of a delete message the base station sends an update message to the device which updates the device by removing information (paragraph 109, lines 4-8)).

(Claims 40, 43, 46, and 49 disclose) a server for unregistering a user in a group communication network, the server comprising: a receiver; a transmitter; and a processor communicatively coupled to the receiver and the transmitter (Wilkes et al shows a base station with an antenna interface that contains a transmitter and receiver with a processor coupled (paragraph 34, lines 1-16)), the processor being capable of: receiving a request for unregistering the user (Wilkes et al shows a base station



Art Unit: 2141

receives a request to either add or delete the device (paragraph 107, lines 3-9).); unregistering the user (Wilkes et al shows the base station removes the user (paragraph 108, lines 4-10).); and providing a notification that the user is unregistered (Wilkes et al shows the base station sends a delete message to remove the device and stop demodulating information to the device (paragraph 108, lines 4-10)).

(Claims 41, 44, 47, and 50 disclose) the server and computer readable medium of claims 40, 43, 46, and 49, the processor further being capable of authenticating the user before unregistering the user (Wilkes et al shows the base station removes the user from the station after the user is already authenticated previously by the station (paragraph 65, lines 5-11, paragraph 108, lines 4-10)).

(Claims 42, 45, 48, and 51 disclose) the server and computer readable medium of claims 40, 43, 46, and 49, the processor further being capable of removing information about the user (Wilkes et al shows on receipt of a delete message the base station sends an update message to the device which removes the device from the station (paragraph 109, lines 4-8)).

Claims 25, 26, 52, and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Schulzrinne et al (NPL, "The Session Initiation Protocol: Internet-Centric Signaling").

(Claim 25 discloses) a server for registering a user in a group communication network, the server comprising: a first server for maintaining location information (Schulzrinne et al shows a registrar which keeps track of users (page 135, paragraph 3, lines 6-10).); a second server for registering the user based on the location information

Art Unit: 2141

provided by the first server (Schulzrinne et al shows a proxy server which routes and forwards requests and responses (page 135, paragraph 3, lines 10-11).); and a third server for loading information about the user after said registering the user (Schulzrinne et al shows a redirect server which returns information about the user (page 135, paragraph 3, lines 12-14)).

(Claim 26 discloses) the server of claim 25, wherein the second server further authenticates the user (Schulzrinne et al shows authentication takes place before registration (page 137 paragraphs 5 and 6).

(Claim 52 discloses) a server for unregistering a user in a group communication network, the server comprising: a first server for unregistering the user (Schulzrinne et al shows a proxy server which routes and forwards requests and responses (page 135, paragraph 3, lines 10-11).); and a second server for removing information about the user after said unregistering the user (Schulzrinne et al shows a server which can remove a user and inherently remove information pertaining to the user (page 135, paragraph 3, lines 10-14)).

(Claim 53 discloses) the server of claim 52, wherein the first server further authenticates the user before said unregistering the user (Schulzrinne et al shows authentication takes place before registration and inherently since the user is already registered before needing to be unregistered, the user is already authenticated (page 137 paragraphs 5 and 6).



***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 27 and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schulzrinne et al (NPL, "The Session Initiation Protocol: Internet-Centric Signaling") in view of Dailey (WIPO #WO 00/69185).

Claim 27 discloses the server of claim 25, wherein the second server further notifies the user after said registering is complete. Schulzrinne et al teaches of the limitations of claim 25 as recited above (page 135, paragraph 3, lines 6-14). It fails to teach of notifying the user after the registering is complete. Dailey teaches of establishing a channel providing communication to the user after registering is complete (page 5, lines 30-32).

Schulzrinne et al and Dailey are analogous art because they are both related to group communications.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the server in Schulzrinne with the channel establishment in Dailey because traffic channels can be set up at the same time reducing the overall setup of the group call (Dailey, page 7, lines 4-6).

Claim 54 discloses the server of claim 52, wherein the first server further notifies the user after said unregistering is complete. Schulzrinne et al teaches of the limitations

Art Unit: 2141

of claim 25 as recited above (page 135, paragraph 3, lines 6-14). It fails to teach of notifying the user after the registering is complete. Dailey teaches of establishing a channel providing communication to the user after registering is complete, if registration does not go through a channel is not established providing no communication to the user and providing notification (page 5, lines 30-32).

Schulzrinne et al and Dailey are analogous art because they are both related to group communications.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the server in Schulzrinne with the channel establishment in Dailey because traffic channels can be set up at the same time reducing the overall setup of the group call (Dailey, page 7, lines 4-6).

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed September 7, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant asserts Wilkes et al does not disclose determining an address for a location server. Examiner respectfully disagrees Wilkes et al teaches of a wireless device determining the closest base station which is a location server. Figure 7 and paragraphs 61-65 describe the process of the wireless device determining the base station.

Applicant asserts Schulzrinne et al does not teach of a first server to maintain location information, a second server to register the user based on the location, and a third server to load information about the user after registering the user. Examiner

Art Unit: 2141

respectfully disagrees, Schulzrinne et al teaches of a registrar, which keeps track of users (page 135, paragraph 3, lines 6-10), a proxy server, which routes and forwards requests and responses (page 135, paragraph 3, lines 10-11), and a redirect server, which returns information about the user (page 135, paragraph 3, lines 12-14).

Applicant asserts the trigger in Dailey does not teach of authentication.

Examiner respectfully disagrees; Dailey teaches of a trigger where if no significant errors are detected which can include authentication issues.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Otsuka (US Patent #5,670,950) teaches of authentication for a mobile station used in communication networks. Dougherty (US Patent #6,393,271) teaches of registration of wireless devices. Brain et al (NPL, "How a Cell Phone Works") teaches of how a cell phone works. Dailey (US Patent 6,564,049) teaches of providing group calls with reduced setup times. Dailey (WIPO #WO 00/69189) teaches of conducting group calls in wireless communications systems. Farah et al (US Patent #6,501,946) teaches of allows multiple wireless handsets to use the same mobile identification number.

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

Art Unit: 2141

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian J. Gillis whose telephone number is 571-272-7952. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on 571-272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Brian J Gillis  
Examiner  
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